

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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September 6th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 84, 4 p.m. 84; Humidity, 61, 74.

September 6th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 84, 4 p.m. 82; Humidity, 68, 75.

No. 8568

號五十七年三統宣

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911. 四拜禮

號七月九年港香

888 Pcs. ANNUAL
SINGAPORE CORN 10 CENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WELSH ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

PARTICIPANTS PUNISHED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

Thirty-eight of the anti-Jewish rioters, who were arrested in Wales on the 25th of August, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from twenty-eight days to three months.

AVIATION.

AUTOMATIC STABILITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

A French engineer named M. Moreau has invented an automatic arrangement for securing the stability of aeroplanes. It is claimed that perfect balance can be maintained independent of the aviator.

DEAR FOOD.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

There has been a recrudescence of rioting in France. Four hundred strikers at Nantes attempted to raid the foundries. A collision took place with the police as a result of which thirty were injured on both sides. The gendarmes charged a mob at Halluin and twenty-five were injured.

The long protracted nature of the labour unrest throughout Europe is attracting increased notice. Observers fear that the worst has not yet been reached. The trouble is due to the universal increase of prices of foodstuffs, of which there is a shortage owing to the unusual drought affecting the whole of Europe.

AUTHORESS' SUDDEN DEATH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 12.45 a.m.

The authoress Katherine Thurston has been found dead in bed in a hotel in Cork. She was apparently in her usual health last night.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 12.45 a.m.

Burgess has successfully swum the English Channel. He entered the water at South Foreland lighthouse at 10.50 yesterday morning and landed at Cape Grisnez about ten this morning. He started powerfully and made great progress. A heat haze developed into a dense fog and no news was received of the swimmer for eighteen hours. The water was perfectly smooth and a strong spring tide prevailed.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 7.10 a.m.

Burgess landed two miles east of Cape Grisnez, at high tide. The sea was dead calm. He stumbled a few steps, then walked steadily and unassisted. He looked remarkably fresh when he returned on board the motor boat, and on his arrival at Deal was ovated. The actual landing was witnessed by the customs officers and a semaphore signalman.

EXASPERATED NATIVES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 7, 12.10 a.m.

An American missionary named Davis has been poisoned by natives in the interior (?). The natives were exasperated by his preaching against polygamy.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

OBJECTION TO TITLES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 7.30 p.m.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Fowlds from the New Zealand cabinet, on the ground that the Government's policy is not sufficiently radical and disregards the justifiable threat of the masses, is embarrassing the Government on the eve of the election. "The Times" Wellington correspondent says that the acceptance of titles by Sir Joseph Ward and the Hon. J. S. Findlay has been most unpopular and will cost them many votes. One legislator has given notice of a bill to prevent the establishment of hereditary titles in New Zealand.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 4.11 p.m.

Despite the communiqué which has been regarded as a favourable omen opinion in Berlin regarding a speedy settlement is apparently not so optimistic as Paris has inspired. The "Lokalanzeiger" in a significant article declares that rights of Germans in Morocco must be secured and that the mineral output must have unrestricted access to international markets.

PERSIA'S TROUBLES.

EX-SHAH CHECKED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 2.35 p.m.

Toleration Government troops have inflicted a decisive defeat upon Sardar Arshad's force, consisting mostly of Turcomans. The fight took place a few miles east of Telieran and Sardar Arshad together with three hundred of his followers, four guns and rich booty were captured. Sardar Arshad, who was wounded, will be executed. Three Government soldiers were killed and four wounded during the fight. It is considered that the cause of the ex-Shah is not likely to recover from the blow.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

AN OMINOUS ESTIMATE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

The French active army will in 1912, it is estimated, show a decrease of no less than ten thousand owing to the falling birth-rate in France.

REBIRTH OF THE LORDS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 2.35 p.m.

Lord Pentland, speaking at Glasgow, said: Now that the Lords are under new conditions and in closer touch with the people than ever before, the public might rest assured that the Lords would prove equal to their responsibility and justify their position to the public.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LITHGOW STRIKERS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

Several strike leaders and others were arrested at Lithgow on the 31st August and one hundred and forty prosecutions are now proceeding.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

ALL-ROUND BITTERNESS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Toronto states that the quarrel between the Government and the Nationalists at Quebec has become most bitter, while the Liberal Press in the English provinces are violently attacking Mr. R. L. Borden for an apparent alliance with the Nationalists. The latter, who denounces every form of naval policy, have now declared squarely against reciprocity, consequently the Conservatives and Nationalists have united in a trade policy and hostility to Sir Wilfred Laurier, though they are divided in regard to the naval policy.

HOME CRICKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBLIN, Sept. 7, 12.10 a.m.

The Gentlemen v. Players match at Scarborough resulted in a draw.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

A STRONG MANIFESTO.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 7.10 a.m.

The German Navy League has published a manifesto abandoning the reserve it maintained during the Morocco crisis, and vigorously appeals for the strengthening of Germany's naval position. Admiral von Koester, Head of the League, was the personal guest of the Kaiser at the Kiel review. The French Government is anxious for the negotiations to conclude before the 20th September, when the two-year service men leave their regiments. If a solution is not reached before the 15th, it is expected that an order will be issued retaining them. It is also a noteworthy fact that troops despatched to deal with the dear food riots in the north-west are mainly drawn from the western district, and not the east. Garrisoned still remain even where the riots have subsided.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WRECK OF THE TUCAPEL.

LOSS OF LIFE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 4.15 p.m.

A telegram from Lima reports that the steamer Tucapel has been wrecked on the Peruvian Coast and thirty-five people drowned.

A FURTHER REPORT.

Via DUBLIN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

The s.s. Tucapel, wrecked on the Peruvian coast, was a fine three thousand tonner trading between Valparaiso and Panama. Eighty-one people were drowned.

BELGIAN BUTCHERS.

MORE STRIKES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBLIN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

Two thousand butchers in Southern Belgium have struck.

Numbers in Brussels also threaten to strike.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBLIN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

An earthquake has been experienced in Belgium and West Germany, causing damage to houses.

AUSTRALIA'S LOYALTY.

THE DOMINIONS' DUTY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBLIN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Alfred Deakin (a former Prime Minister) in a spirited speech in the House of Representatives, denounced the possibility of the British Dominions holding aloof in time of war. Mr. Deakin declared that if the Motherland were challenged Australia would instantly act.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister, in reply said: "We value our traditions too highly to allow the Motherland to be attacked without going to her defence."

TIGER AT CASTLE PEAK.

A tiger has made its appearance at Castle Peak and has killed two pigs. The foot prints were plainly visible in the soft ground, and were seen by a prominent official in the Public Works Dept. They were moreover definitely declared to be the marks of a tiger by an officer of the garrison who speaks with the authority of much personal experience in India.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE NORTHERN FLOODS.

RICE FAMINE FEARED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Shanghai, September 6.

Heavy rains have been falling here and as a result, the price of rice has gone up considerably.

The local stock of this commodity is, according to an enquiry, sufficient for the needs of the people for ten days.

The people are greatly perturbed and the Taotai of Shanghai, the local gentry and merchants have held a meeting to consider the best measures for the relief of the sufferers.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

THRONE TAKES ACTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Throne has ordered H. E. Tunn Fang, Director General of Railways, and the Viceroy of Szechuan to take steps against the widespread movements in opposition to the nationalization of railways.

Two censors have impeached the President of the Ministry of Communications to the Throne for bringing misery to the people by the issue of foreign loans.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Throne has handed over the memorial of impeachment to the President for perusal.

THE STAMP DUTY.

TO BE ENFORCED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Ministry of Finance has notified the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces, of the enforcement of the stamp duty on the first day of the next Chinese New Year.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ARMY BOARD AND MAGAZINES.

REGULATIONS DRAWN UP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Army Board, in view of the repeated magazine explosions, is to enforce a list of regulations governing the storing of gunpowder and the method of inspection.

These regulations have been communicated to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces for enforcement.

CHINESE RIGHTS IN PEKING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

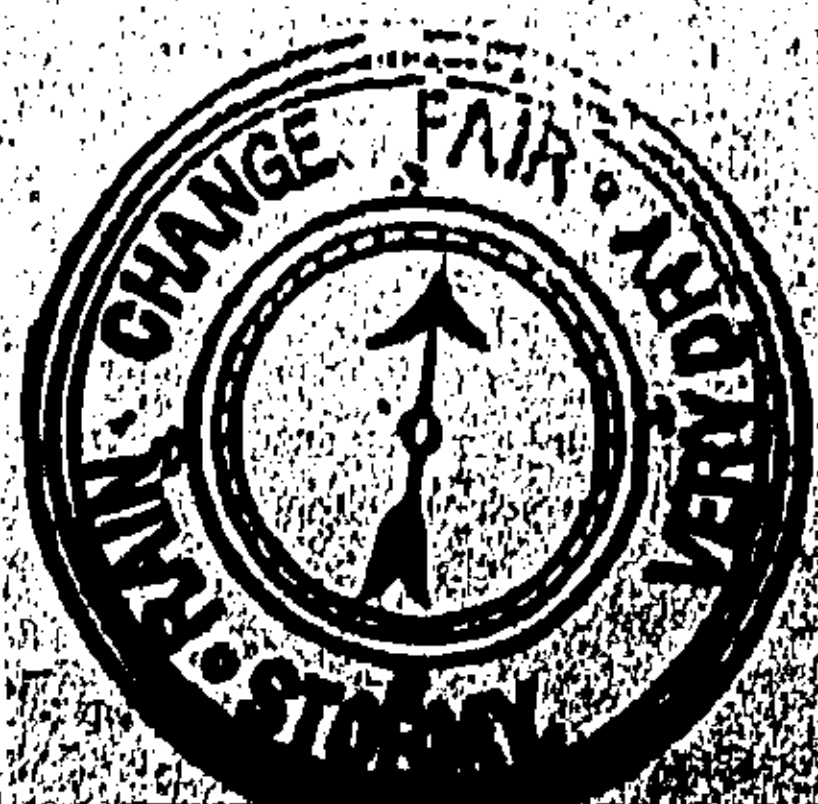
The Diplomatic Body at Peking are prohibiting Chinese carriage traffic on Tung Kan Man Lane in the foreign settlement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior have jointly lodged a protest with the Diplomatic Body.

BRITISH CLERKS.

From one of the contributors to a sort of symposium which a contemporary publishes in regard to the leading features of modern commercial life, we gather that the British clerk is, on the whole, a tolerably efficient person; and, as compared with his German colleague, creditably efficient. Clerks in this country do not usually receive much commendation. It is, therefore, rather refreshing to have the opinion of no less an authority than the Secretary of the Clerks' Union that in respect of initiative the English clerk is certainly ahead of the Continental clerk, who is given no such opportunities to take the lead as are afforded by the better-organized English firms. What is needed, we are told, is that the clerk should take a more serious view of his profession, a statement which might easily imply, we think, a reference to athletics. For an English clerk not to be an active player of some game is the exception, we feel sure, rather than the rule; whereas, in Germany, the opposite is probably the case. But we doubt whether any employer, even if he desired to do so, would be well-advised in discouraging a taste for athletics among his employees. A clerk's occupation like all sedentary work, is trying to the physique; and for young men it is particularly exhausting. It is due to his sports and pastimes that the clerk's class as a class is "a useful and energetic part of British industry as it stands at present." — "The Globe."

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$11,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000.
DIVIDEND.....\$1,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO.....\$1,000,000.
FUNDING.....\$1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
E. Shell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. A. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.
G. B. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.
G. B. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.
G. B. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE.
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£1,200,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
W. M. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL....." 30,000,000.
RESERVE FUND....." 18,000,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Nagasaki, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. p.a.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. p.a.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. p.a.
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Gold \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000.
Gold \$6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
88, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
GEO. HOGG, Manager.
111, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [12]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tels 7,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Harbin, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be secured on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000.
Subscribed....." 1,250,000.
Paid Up....." 650,000.
Reserve Fund....." 320,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
BANKERS:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
F. O. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.
[260]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance Companies Act, England.
Assets to read.....\$3,571,450.00
Income for Year.....\$871,925.00
Insurance Fund.....\$5,500,000.00
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq.—District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq.—District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Amoy and the Philippines.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lafrantz, Esq.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [810]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties.

New Socks.

New Shirts.

New Pyjamas.

EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR.

EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1043]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Engraving.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Developing, Printing & Engraving.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Intimations

LEADERSHIP DO YOU KNOW?

The REMINGTON TYPEWRITER was the first typewriter? That all recent progress in Typewriters is REMINGTON PROGRESS? A leadership unbroken since the invention of the writing machine.



General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1038.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES

Are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses they should have the best you can get.

THAT MEANS

- 1.—Careful and expert examination;
 - 2.—Precision in the making;
 - 3.—The best of materials;
 - 4.—Adjustment to a nicety.
- All of the above we offer you. We invite comparison with the equipment of any optical establishment—anywhere. Torics, amber and other tinted lenses, mounted in gold, gold-filled, or other metals at lower cost. Our prices are reasonable. Our materials and workmanship are guaranteed.



CIGARETTES

BOUION ROUGE

\$4.20 per 100

FELUCCA

\$2.80 per 100

ENJOY THE LARGEST SALE IN EGYPT.



PURE-ALUMINIUM COOKING-UTENSILS.

THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE
SAVE TIME AND FUEL
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.
VERY MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [981]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS
CONFECTIONERS
CATERERS
RESTAURANTEURS
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [100]

Notices

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred our AGENCY in Hongkong and Canton to MESSRS. DODWELL & CO., LTD., who are hereby authorized to sign as AGENTS all documents relating to the business of the Company. The Offices will continue to be for the time being in Alexandra Buildings. THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1911. [1401]

NOTICE.

HAVING this day been appointed AGENTS for the CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD., in Hongkong and Canton we request that all communication relating to their business be addressed to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1911. [1402]

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1911.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept., 4th, 1911. [1469]

S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS.....WELDING
Repair of Boilers and Keels Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boilers Plates and of Broken Plooms.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1108]

WANG HING Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [109]

BREAD | PASTRY | CONFECTIONERY |

HIGH CLASS QUALITY.

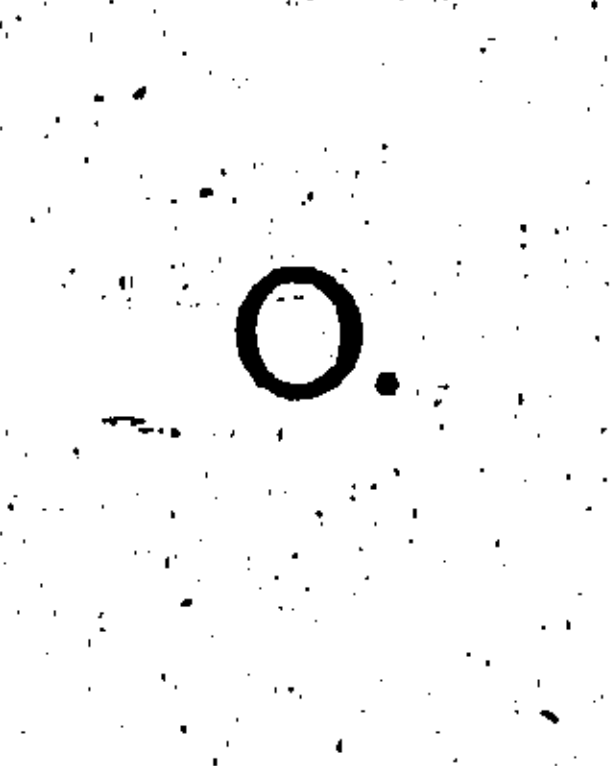
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

10, Des Voeux Road Central, next to Hongkong Hotel, Tel. No. 909. [1121]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.



Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

THE "PRINCE OF PILSEN"

KUPPER

THE LONG SHAPED BOTTLE WITH

THE LONGEST REPUTATION.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Sole Importers,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [100]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [100]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What They Think

The Coronation Surplus

China Mail.

It has been made clear that the need exists for a small Hospital at Kowloon, and if some-one were still to take the matter in hand the want could easily be met, perhaps from funds provided by the Matilda Hospital Trustees, who, we believe, would have no difficulty in floating the project. Another matter mentioned at the meeting, namely the shocking condition of the Victoria Jubilee drinking fountains, demands serious attention. If, as was suggested, the Government is responsible for the upkeep of these gifts to the Colony, we can only say that it has scandalously ignored its duty. As to the entertainment of the German Crown Prince and other distinguished visitors to the Colony, we have not the least doubt but that Hongkong will, as occasion demands, put its hand into its pocket willingly and cheerfully in the past and ensure for all who visit us a reception such as their station and influence merit. We conclude with congratulating Mr. Bowley on carrying through his well-thought-out scheme, his reasoned presentation of which has placed the benefitting institutions under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

Daily Press.

The suggestion of the Chairman that the surplus should be devoted to providing Kowloon with a cottage hospital found only one supporter, for the reason that \$25,000 is a wholly inadequate sum for the purpose, and it would mean incurring new debts for the community to pay. Mr. Looker spoke against a hasty disposal of the fund and suggested that typhoons might come along, causing distress which the Coronation surplus might fittingly relieve. But inasmuch as Distress Funds aggregating \$100,000 already exist in the Colony for this purpose, it can hardly be said that the argument for the retention of the Coronation surplus for this purpose is persuasive. On the whole, we think the decision arrived at by the meeting will create the least dissatisfaction and will be generally approved chiefly for that reason. It is true that there are many other philanthropic or religious institutions of the Colony which would have welcomed a share of the "spoil," and have equally as good a title to it; but, alas! they lacked the advocate who could show how fittingly the Coronation would be celebrated by giving Royal designations to sections of buildings in return for the liquidation of debts out of funds subscribed for a very different object.

South China Morning Post.

Arbitration.

Capital and Labour should not talk so glibly about beating each other. Rather should they start on their negotiations, like men of common-sense, in full remembrance of the fact that they are inter-dependent, and the prosperity of one is bound up in that of the other. With this attitude sincerely adopted, a frank and unprejudiced discussion of differences would be possible, free from that anger and even bitter-hatred which are so often apparent to-day. It is only under such conditions that arbitration stands a chance of achieving its end. Consequently having long since taken arbitration to heart as a Utopian proposal to be fancied but scarcely hoped for, both capitalists and workers should set themselves to the task of "reforming" the conditions. Then the hope would be more than probable of attainment. It would be the logical sequence of ingenuities and one fine day we would have it.

GREAT FIRE AT CEBU.

Heavy Losses.

A special telegram from Cebu, dated August 30, to the "Cable-news," reports that a great fire broke out in Cebu the previous evening. It started in the bodega of Smith, Bell and Co., a lighted cigarette having been thrown in some hemp stored there. Mr. North, the shipping manager, of the firm there, was working late and heard a cry. Looking outside he saw the hemp ablaze through the barred window and opened the bodega doors.

The strong breeze, however, fanned the blaze and it spread rapidly. The fire extinguishers which were on hand proved useless and a telephone message for help was sent to Warwick barracks, summoning the soldiers of the 9th Infantry stationed there to the rescue.

Mr. North, with Mr. Taggart, agent for the Chartered Bank, and Mr. Knowles, manager for Smith, Bell and Co., saved the papers of the Chartered Bank, but failed in their attempt to move the money. The vaults were left in the care of the soldiers and the next morning were found intact.

The offices and bodegas of Smith, Bell and Co. were gutted, but the walls still stand. The strong wind blowing fanned the flames in the direction of the offices and bodegas of the other foreign firms and a great fight was made at the back of the bodegas in the little alley there. The situation at this stage of the fire fight looked exceedingly serious.

The Rubi and the other ships on the water front rendered splendid assistance in the efforts of the townsmen to subdue the flames, their crews working hard until the end. Nothing but the great energy and bravery of soldiers of the 9th Infantry and the citizens of the town saved Cebu and prevented a disaster which would have been a record as far as pecuniary loss and possibly lives were concerned.

Employees of W. F. Stevenson and Co., The Standard Oil Co., Osmena and Co., Kuenzie and Streiff, Kipp and York, Macleod and Co., Behn, Meyer and Co., and the International Banking Corporation removed all the papers from their offices, as there seemed little hope that these buildings could possibly avoid being destroyed.

British and American pertinacity alone saved the situation and won the fight against tremendous odds and most disheartening lack of facilities. The soldiers of the 9th Infantry did great work, destroying the nipa houses along Calle Magallanes and thus preventing the spread of the conflagration.

Hundreds of people who lost their homes in the awful fire spent the night in the plaza and the nearby church yard.

Speaker Osmena was early on the scene and was conspicuous for the good work he performed throughout the trying ordeal.

There is great indignation among the inhabitants regarding the inadequate means of the city for fighting fire; there being lack of water and no organization of any kind. Members of the V. A. F. organization are talking of forming a volunteer fire brigade and raising the necessary funds for an up-to-date fire apparatus by voluntary subscription. The plant of the "Cebu Chronicle" was endangered for a time, but was finally saved.

Mr. Knowles, Cebu manager for Smith, Bell and Co., lost all his household goods, clothing and personal effects.

HOW TO KISS.

Explicit Directions.

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, any more than he knows how to make diamonds of charcoal. And yet it is easy, at least for us. First know whom you are going to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump like a trout for a fly, and smooch a good woman on the neck, on the ear, on the corner of her forehead, or on the end of her nose, or knock off her lace fall. The gentleman should be a little taller. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression. Don't kiss every body. Don't sit down to it, stand up. Need not be anxious about getting in a crowd. Two persons are plenty in a corner to catch a kiss, more than two persons spoil the sport. Take the left hand of the lady in your right, let your hat go to any place out of the way; place the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let it fall down the right side, towards the belt—don't be in a hurry; draw her gently, lovingly, to your heart; her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder, and a handsome shoulder strap it makes—don't be in a hurry; send a little life down your left arm. Her left hand is in your right; let there be an impression to that, not like that of a vice, but gently clasp, full of electricity, thought, and respect—don't be in a hurry. Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder. You are nearly heart to heart. Look down with half closed eyes. Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom—stand firm, be brave—don't hurry. Her lips are almost open; lean slightly forward with your head—not your body, take a good aim, the lips meet—the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storm; troubles and sorrows of life—don't be in a hurry, heaven opens before you; the world shoots under your feet, as a meteor flashes across the evening sky—don't be afraid; the nerves dance before the just erected altar of love; as zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers; the heart forgets its bitterness and the art of kissing is learned. No fuss, no noise, no fluttering. Kissing don't hurt; it don't require a brass band to make it legal.

A CARGO OF COIN.

Korea's Obsolete Currency.

With 1,400 tons of Korean money on board as part of the cargo, the steamship Seneca of the Standard Oil Company's fleet, arrived at the Bush docks, Brooklyn, says the "New York Herald." The tons and tons of money are only part of what is to come. From time to time other vessels will arrive in the next month or two from Korea bringing tons of money, until a total of 20,000 tons has been brought to this country. That amount includes all of the money Korea owned when Japan annexed that country and decided that Korean money should be replaced by Japanese currency.

The money, in sacks, was piled on the docks. There are no special policemen guarding with rifles what was once a nation's wealth, as the coins are merely valued as so much old metal now. Each of the coins, which were known as "cash" in Korea, and which, like Chinese money, were made round, but having a square cut in the centre, has been cut in two pieces.

Soon after the Japanese government decided to replace the Korean "cash" with Japanese currency a group of Americans formed a syndicate and bought up all of the discarded money. As fast as it arrives in America the money will be taken to the melting mills of the United States Metals Refining Company, at Chrome, N. J., and melted up. The various metals extracted from the coins will be remoulded into bars and sold in commerce. Considerable copper and silver will be obtained from the coins, which are mostly alloys of those metals.

The Seneca picked up the coins at Hongkong after it had brought a cargo of oil to European and Asiatic ports.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

China and Japan.

The following article from the Shanghai "National Review," of Sept. 2 is of interest at the present juncture:—The announcement that Japan and Russia have settled their post-bellum differences so satisfactorily and amicably that the Mikado and the Little Father have thought it worth while to go to the expense of telegraphing to each other mutual congratulations is perhaps to be regarded as heralding that blissful time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child shall lead them; but we are sadly afraid that its real significance is to be found in quite other directions. The delicate plant of mutual affection which was putting forth its tender shoots at the time of the cloud east by Mr. Knox's proposals for the internationalization of Manchuria, seems to have been abundantly watered and invigorated by the downpour which followed, and we have now the effulgent but highly dangerous spectacle of Japan and Russia smiling and publicly sinking their differences. The danger lies in the fact that clearly Japan and Russia have realized their common isolation in the Far East. The new form of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is bitterly resented in Japan because it virtually deprives Japan of any hope of support in hostile measures except from one European Power, isolates her effectively from all but one first-class Power, and that Power, altogether too occupied with her own jealousies in Europe itself to be likely to undertake any adventures in the Far East for some time to come. In Russia the lust of adventure is not yet sated, and it can only be satisfied without much danger to herself by expansionist schemes in the Far East and cannot even there have free play without some sort of understanding with Japan. Hence this decision to let bygones be bygones. Publicly, the only understanding reached has reference to post-bellum issues, but in all probability there are private understandings perhaps amounting to definite engagements, by which the two Powers agree to stand side by side, the one throwing land forces along her double-track line into Siberia to threaten China's northern border, and the striking at China's vulnerable coast line, the two co-operating at all times and places for the undermining of China's political rights and status over a vast region extending much farther than the confines of Manchuria. Even if these things are not explicitly laid down they are probably the real issues that have been discussed and settled. According to the published terms of settlement the total amount involved is only some half-million yen. Nobody believes for a moment that all this fuss is being made about the price of half an "old master." The whole transaction is much too thin, and we doubt not that the Peking Government will see through it quite easily. The thing that counts behind all this is the deliberate policy of ousting China from her own territory, and it behooves the authorities in Peking to strain every nerve to counter this policy. Only last week we insisted on the necessity for the employment of men who have the requisite ability for administration on modern lines; that is the first move to make; letting bygones be bygones, setting aside personal prejudices, blinking no longer the fact that Russo-Japanese intrigue was artful enough to use an old difference between China's strong man and the Imperial House for the purpose of having that strong man removed, and turning frankly to those whose ability and honesty, whose diplomatic experience and close acquaintance with modern modes of government fits them pre-eminently for appointment to high office, the Imperial authorities must move before it is too late and must use the excellent material which they have at their command, in order to meet on equal terms the enemy at the gate.

At the same time every economic weapon must be sharpened. It is not by sentimental steamship lines or benevolent banking that the situation is to be met. Every energy is needed for there organization of internal conditions, for the legitimate exploitation of natural resources and for the gradual establishment of financial and monetary stability. In this work China may use the magnificent weapon offered to her by the Quadruple Syndicate, a weapon valued at ten millions sterling, with an edge sharpened by common interest and joint venture. The instrument is provided by the syndicate, but its proper use depends entirely upon this country. The immense strength represented by the syndicate in practical alliance with China is proof against all the assaults of the "duellists," late duellists, if China plays the game, uses her opportunities, wisely expends her substance, whether native or borrowed, on legitimate ends and present needs, and is willing to be guided in matters in which she is not expert by those whose treasure is committed to her charge and to whose interest it therefore is to give her the best possible advice, and to assist her in every legitimate way to establish herself firmly so as to be able to face calmly every shock from without or disturbance from within. To do this China must let bygones be bygones in more senses than one. Not only must internal jealousies be set aside, but the rulers of the country must be willing to drop the assumption that every foreigner and every foreign Power is necessarily an enemy of China, must drop the policy of playing off one Power against another, must be prepared to regard genuine help from outside not as a necessary evil but as a welcome good; then if bygones are bygones internally and also as far as foreign relations are concerned this country will be assured of firm friends abroad who will maintain the integrity of the Empire whilst her own sons build up the new China that is to be. There must be deity, however. The events of the last few days are significant, they are such as to inspire the gravest uneasiness in the minds of those who have the welfare of this country at heart, and they may at any moment develop in directions and to a degree that would assuredly menace the centric of the Empire's Government, and even share the Empire to its very foundations. Japan and Russia are outside the circle of China's real friends. China has not yet shown herself fully appreciative of such Western friendship as is hers, and of this both Russia and Japan are fully aware. No time could be better for an aggressive move on their part. The sooner this country follows the course we have suggested the more effectually are Russo-Japanese designs frustrated, and the more hopeful is China's outlook; the longer the delay, the graver the danger.

A HOME PRINTING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Carried on by Three Sisters and Found by Them to be Congenial and Profitable.

"With the assistance of my two sisters, I carry on what is known as a home printing business in England," said a young English woman who has been travelling in this country for several months. "I haven't seen anything of the sort in America, though I should judge women over here might find such work both profitable and pleasant."

"We inherited the business from our grandfather. He taught us, just as he had our mother. Our father was not a printer, but after our grandfather's death our mother took up the business and we took it from her."

"We do all the work in our home, and to an American it may seem peculiar to have a printing press in one's home in a room adjoining the family living room, but there are a number of such establishments in England. Ruskin's books were all printed in a home press up to the time of his death, or even a little later. We do not print books of one author like the George Allen Company, which printed for Ruskin. We do a general line of job work and fill in our spare time by taking fancy printing orders from printing houses doing a lower grade of work. We have some half dozen publishing

Prepaid Advertisements.

35 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEBVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 153, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS suitable, as Offices in St. George's Building 3rd Floor. For particulars please apply to F. Blackhead and Co. [1317]

FOR SALE at a moderate price 40 acres of land in the Colony suitable for chicken farming or raising pigs or cattle. Apply to—W. J. O. The "Hongkong Telegraph." [1311]

houses on our list of customers, and between them we got all the books we are able to print.

"In our family we are not specialists. Any one of us who chances to be idle does what comes up to be done. We learned that from our mother, who had to be proof reader, compositor and all the rest on one occasion when my grandfather fell ill, with a lot of important work to be finished by a certain time. After that experience she familiarized herself with every detail of the work and she had us do the same."

"A few years ago when there was a strike in the printing plant of a London publishing house we were busy night and day doing the work those people had contracted for. We were not strike breakers, and so far as I know only doing the printing aroused no unpleasant feeling among the striking printers. The work came just as any other might have come with the understanding that it was to be completed by a given date."

"There are seasons when we are at it early and late and other times when work is slackier than we would wish, but all things considered, our earnings are above what they would be unless we were unusually successful lawyers or physicians or had worked up a large shop business of some sort. We keep up the standard of our work and charge as much as larger establishments which do the same grade of printing and binding."

"Oh, yes, we bind books. Handbound books are said to outwear those bound by machinery. I am not sure that the two would not wear equally well if the same care and materials were used. The wear of a book depends largely upon the paper, the material with which it is bound and the sewing. Tape-bound books are much more lasting than the others. As the majority of handbound books are sewn with tape, you seldom find them falling to pieces."

"We solicit orders personally and by sending out circulars. In that department, as in every other, we take turns. Sometimes there are persons who are more easily managed by one of us than by another, and of course we see to it in such cases that the business is handled by the person who can get the best results. The printing of our town paper was offered to us, but it didn't promise to pay quite as well as our regular line, and we refused it. Personally I should like to devote all our time to printing and binding books, good editions, but unfortunately that doesn't pay as well as certain branches of jobbing."

"When people hear I am a printer they sometimes fancy that I am or should be untidy. I mean over here in America. While it is not a work in which I would advise the wearing of white clothes, it is nothing like as hard to keep neat while engaged in it as while doing housework. We wear short skirts and wash shirt-waists, and I don't believe it is very often that any one would find us too untidy to appear at a moment's notice. Our hands suffer, to some extent, and it is quite impossible to wear gloves in much of the work, but altogether I think it is as clean, womanly and remunerative as other professions. We prefer it to working in a city office or factory, and I believe many women in America would find it congenial and profitable, especially in the smaller cities."—The Sun.

Announcements

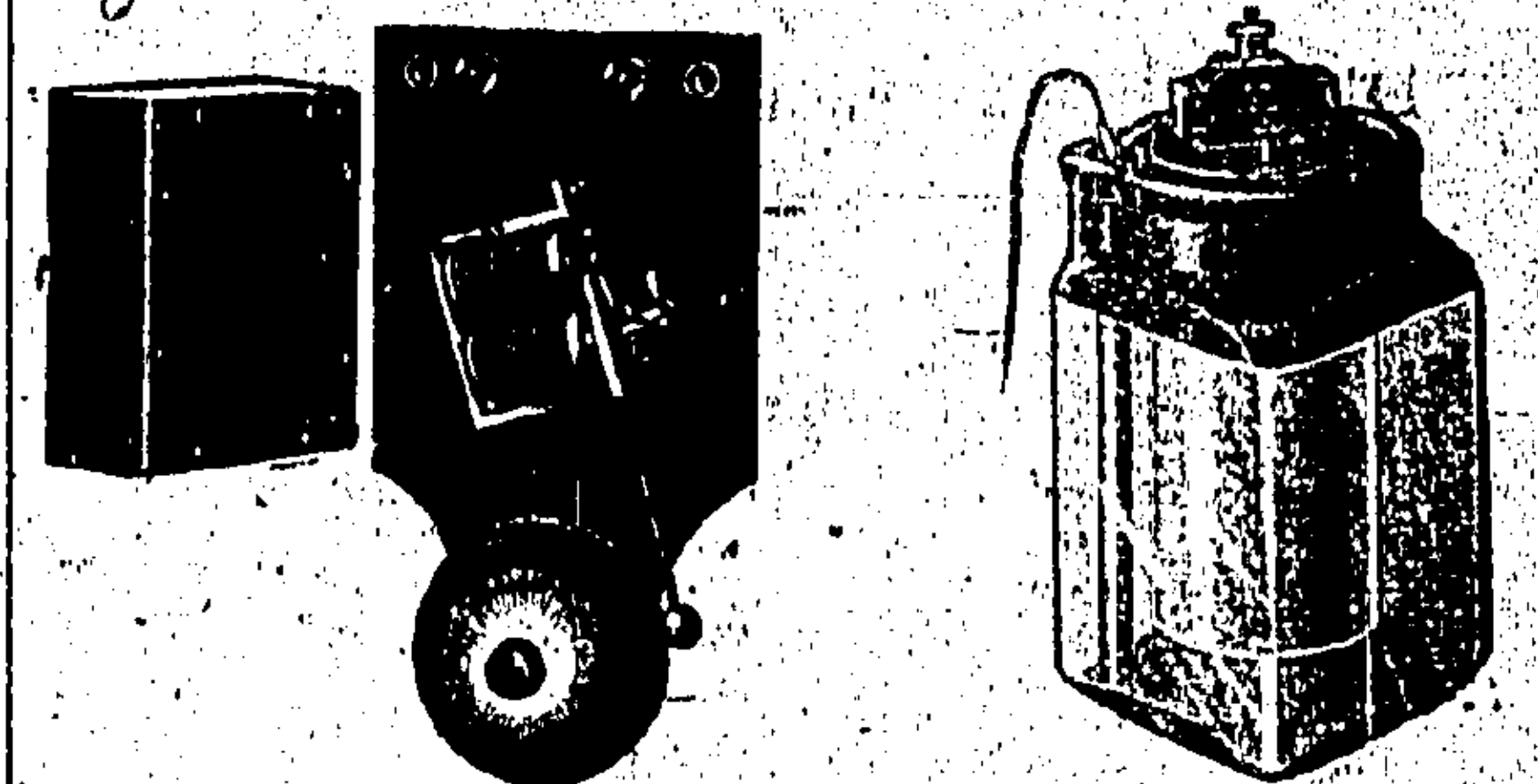
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SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer) L.V.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Changchun (Russian Train) L.V.	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
\$40	6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05 "	8.30 "	" "	" "	" "
Y14.95	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Y11.50	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
R 9.60	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train) L.V.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Shanghai (Steamer) L.V.	Mon. Tues. Wed.	Thurs. Fri. Sat.	Mon. Tues. Wed.
R 9.60	11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Y11.50	" "	" "	" "	5.25 "	" "	" "	" "
Y14.95	" "	" "	" "	1.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Y40.00	" "	" "	" "	Noon	" "	" "	" "

Connecting at Harbin with

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN—CHANGCHUN Service.

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RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add. "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

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MINING DEPARTMENT,

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Hongkong, 21st April 1911.

IT TEMPTS THE PALATE! ICE CREAM SODA Our New Drink

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910.

[82]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1911.

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS.

The axiom that a price has to be paid for progress is none the less true because it is undeniably true, and it has had an unfortunately large number of tragic exemplifications during the past few days. Attention had already been directed to the numerous and seemingly unavoidable, or scarcely avoidable, risks associated with aviation, but additional horror has been lent to the more recent tragedies by the revelation that the danger of incineration is so great that it reduces the aviator's chance of life in an accident, though he might escape fatal injury from the fall itself, to a minimum. Those who are blessed—or cursed—with a vivid imagination and acute susceptibilities will visualize the awful scene that must be witnessed when a wounded aviator, pinned beneath the ruins of the fabric with which a few moments before he had dared the heavens, is scorched to death. And the primary instrument of execution is the petrol, the very auxiliary by whose aid he was able—literally as well as metaphorically—to rise superior to the common herd. It is scarcely too far-fetched to see in the fate of the aviator who is burnt to death amid the petrol-soaked wreck of his aeroplane some sort of analogy to the bitter lot of the king of birds who fell transfixed by an arrow feathered by one of his own plumes.

Not only is there no royal road to knowledge; there is no road to the knowledge that has not already become common property. That is to say, thousands upon thousands of thinkers and experimenters have, so to speak, macadamized the road for those who wish to follow in their footsteps and who do not desire to press on beyond the goal which they reached. But for those who cherish the noble ambition to add in actuality to the world's fund of knowledge there is always the dangerous toil of the pioneer; the path has to be blazed for those who come after in spite of sorrow, and suffering—and death. The discovery of the use of the Röntgen Rays has conferred upon the medical profession another powerful means of combating disease, but even those unfavourable with the marvellous knowledge possessed by Macaulay's school-boy are aware that many valuable lives were lost before the Rays were satisfactorily enlisted in the service of those whose mission in life it is to relieve pain. Numerous other instances in which boons for humanity have been discovered at the cost of the death or permanent disablement of the discoverer could be cited if it were necessary.

The brighter side is to be found in the continuous efforts that are being made to reduce the danger of new agencies for the use or enjoyment of mankind. Thus a telegram that we publish to-day states that a claim has been made that the principle of automatic stability in connection with aeroplanes has been discovered. Similar claims have been made before, but have not survived the test of experiment, and it may be that the last claimant for the distinction of rendering aerial transit comparatively safe will fare no better than his predecessors. It may be assumed, however, that in course of time means will be found to render flying less of a game of chance with death in which all the odds are against the aviator. Though this may be, the tribute of the world's gratitude is properly due to those intrepid men who jeopardize their lives in order that the general weal may be advanced.

DAY BY DAY.

Courage comes to all those who have done the thing before.

At all the Church of England Parades Services on Sunday collections will be made on behalf of Church expenses.

The police at Hung Hom have conveyed to the mortuary the body of an unknown child, which they found stowed away in a basket.

Theft of Rice.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, was the punishment meted out to a man at the Magistracy this morning by Mr. J. H. Wood for stealing rice from the Canton-Macao Wharf.

Still Collecting.

Messrs. A. Tack & Co., of Des Voeux Road, sent out a foki to collect two sums of money, \$200 and \$50, from another shop. He is understood to be still collecting, for he has not returned yet.

Mercantile Bank of India.

The manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., kindly informs us that he has this day received advice by telegram from the Head Office that the Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of 3-12 per cent on the "A" and "B" shares, free of Income Tax.

Playing Po Tsze.

Acting under a gambling warrant Sergt. Wills, made a raid on a house in Canton Road at 8.30 last evening and arrested three men, who were playing "Po Tsze." To-day they were fined three dollars each.

Small Beggars.

In the early hours of this morning, Sergt. Wills was walking along Pekin Road at Kowloon, when he was accosted by two diminutive Indians, a boy and a girl. They asked him for ten cents, and the officer took them into custody, as these two had seen a post in the neighbourhood for some time past. This morning they appeared at the Magistracy and Mr. Hazell cautioned the father of the couple.

Forts for Chin Shan.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy, in view of the proximity of Hong Shan and Chin Shan to Macao and their importance as centres for inland, as well as marine communication, has asked Field Marshal Ling Chai Kwong to make an inspection of these places with a view to finding suitable sites for the building of forts.

Dr. H. G. Hobson.

We understand that Dr. H. G. Hobson, who formerly held the appointments of House Surgeon and House Physician at the Mid-Jessy Hospital, London, and for the last three years was in practice in Kowloon with Drs. Stedman, Harston, Marriott and Black, has gone to Swatow to assist in the practice of the late Dr. Morland.

Miss Vera Ferrace.

One of the most popular cinematograph artists who has appeared in the Far East, Miss Vera Ferrace, has returned to Hongkong and will appear to-night at the Bijou Theatre. Miss Ferrace arrived in the Rubi from Manila, where she won great popularity. We are informed that Miss Ferrace has a number of new and catchy songs.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The current issue of "Capital and Commerce" has the following reference to the recent meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation:—"We associate ourselves with the remarks of Dr. Noble at the last half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, while seconding the adoption of the reports and accounts; and what is more we think that there is no other institution elsewhere, doing the safest business as the Hongkong Bank does and showing such excellent results. The history of foreign intercourse with China is identical with the history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and many a time in the history of the empire it is this Bank that has kept the business of the Chinese empire going. There is no need for us to refer to the figures, which speak for themselves. Long may the Bank continue as the bulwark of trade in China, at the same time proving the greatest aid to the Chinese empire that it has been."

A man was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on two charges of larceny by Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy this morning. In July last a couple of bangles and in August, two watches, \$50 in money, and clothing value \$10. The prisoner pleaded guilty. When he was arrested pawn tickets relating to some of the goods were found on him. In 1907 he was recommended for banishment but as he proved himself to be a British subject, the banishment order was cancelled.

Yesterday was a joss day, but happily it was remarkably free from fires. Only one has been reported, and that comes from a kitchen in Wellington Street when damage to the extent of about \$300 was done.

Gambler Fined.

The usual fine of three dollars was inflicted on ten men who were charged with gambling, at the Magistracy this morning, by Mr. Hazell.

Flood Relief.

A meeting was held at the Tung Wa Hospital this afternoon in connection with the raising of funds for the relief of the flood sufferers at Swatow.

The Imperial Pupil.

To-morrow a meeting will be held at the Chinese Commercial Union at 3 p.m. to consider the despatch of a congratulatory telegram to Peking on the occasion of the Emperor Hsien Tung commencing his studies on the 10th inst.

At 6.30 yesterday afternoon in Queen's Road Central a motor-car ran over a Chinese coolie. The coolie was fortunately not severely injured.

Mr. H. E. R. Hunter.

Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, the able, genial and ever cheery manager of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is spending a few days in Hongkong.

Yesterday afternoon H.E. the Governor was at home to about 100 Chinese, in connection with the Hongkong University. The company assembled subscribed between \$10,000 and \$11,000 towards the bazaar to be held next year.

Suicide of a Chinese.

A man named Cheung Kient has throat with a razor on August 31. He was conveyed to hospital, where he died the following day. This morning a jury composed of the following: Messrs. W. V. Leon, J. T. Shaw and E. J. H. V. Alden, returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

A Lengthy Hearing.

The case of Lai Chi Chin versus Tang Wong Shi, in which the plaintiff is seeking to recover the sum of \$70,000 for alleged wrongful arrest and false imprisonment, again occupied the attention of the Peking Judge and a special jury to-day. Owing to the protracted argument, the Criminal Sessions, which were fixed for to-day, had to be adjourned till to-morrow.

A Handy Weapon.

Acting on information received, Insp. Brown paid a visit, last night, to a ten house at 108 Reclamation Road, Yau-mat. There he captured four men, three of whom were armed with knives. One of them had a knife, the blade of which was fully nineteen inches long. To-day they were charged at the Magistracy with unlawfully having arms in their possession and three of them were sentenced to three months' hard labour while the fourth was discharged.

Checking Corruption.

The Brigadier-General and the Lieutenant-General in Canton have jointly issued a proclamation for the information of the gate-keepers. In the proclamation, it is declared that a complaint has been lodged with the Canton Viceroy regarding the outrages recently committed on a Chinese editor. In future, whenever employees in the different yamens, the gentry and the citizens have occasion to pass the gates at night, the gate-keepers should open the gates to them without unnecessary delay. At the same time, it is the duty of the gate-keepers to watch the movements of suspicious persons but they will be punished for demanding bribes.

A Rogue's Progress.

A man was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on two charges of larceny by Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy this morning. In July last a couple of bangles and in August, two watches, \$50 in money, and clothing value \$10. The prisoner pleaded guilty. When he was arrested pawn tickets relating to some of the goods were found on him. In 1907 he was recommended for banishment but as he proved himself to be a British subject, the banishment order was cancelled.

MACAO HARBOUR DREDGING.

British Vessel Cause of Anxiety.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, September 6.

It is reported that His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has received from the Governor of Hongkong a telegram to the effect that, regarding the dredging of Macao harbour, it is no concern of the British firm interested, in view of the fact that it is doing the work under contract with the Macao Government. The people should remove from their minds all misconceptions, and proper protection should be afforded to the dredger by the Chinese authorities. In reply, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy says that at this juncture, when negotiations in connection with the Macao boundaries are in progress the dredger should leave the scene of its activities, as its presence will undoubtedly cause anxiety and misconception on the part of the people. The Viceroy earnestly requested the Governor of Hongkong to instruct the British firm concerned to order the dredger to return to Hongkong, pending the settlement of the delimitation dispute.

RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION QUESTION.

Hongkong's Responsibility.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, Sept. 5.

H.E. the Viceroy has received a telegram from the Central Government reminding His Excellency that he will be held responsible for any outbreak of trouble in opposition to the nationalization of railways, similar to that which is going on in Szechuan. The telegram urges that it behooves His Excellency to take every precaution. H.E. the Viceroy is reported to be vexed at the action of the Chinese residents in Hongkong in forming the society for the protection of railways, and is of opinion that some agitators must be at the bottom of the trouble and are mainly attempting to defy the final decision of the Government for the nationalization of railways. His Excellency has sent for Mr. Tang Kin Chang, an adviser to the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and asked his opinion in regard to the best measures to be adopted for breaking up the society in question. H.E. the Viceroy has also telegraphed to H.E. Tuan Fang, the Director-General of Railways, to proceed to Canton without further delay, so that any further development of the agitation may be checked. In reply, H.E. Tuan Fang says that he will leave for Canton next month, and as soon as he has taken over the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway, he will leave for Hunan.

HEROIC FRENCH OFFICER.

Saves Sinking Submarine.

A disaster to the submarine Rubis, of the Cherbourg flotilla, was averted by the heroism of Lieutenant Carbonnier, the second in command. While steaming on the surface, just outside the harbour the vessel began suddenly to sink by the bow, and, despite the efforts of her crew to keep her on an even keel, tilted dangerously and continued to go down. Lieutenant Carbonnier, to lighten the ship, at once gave the order to the upper deck to strip and take to the water—instructing those who could swim to help any who could not.

The men at once dived overboard, and Lieutenant Carbonnier left the bridge and went below to ascertain the cause of the mishap. He found several of the men in a state bordering on panic, but his cool behaviour at once restored order. "Keep calm," he said, "there's nothing wrong," and then added sharply, "Each to his post!" A moment or two later he discovered a big leak; but, with all hands at the pumps, the vessel was kept afloat till it reached harbour, and the brave lieutenant is to be recommended for the Legion of Honour.

ON THE ROAD TO BAGUIO.

Typhoon's Work of Destruction.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, September 6.

The disastrous typhoon which passed over Baguio, district several weeks ago, assisted by a slight earthquake which shook from its position the top of one of the hills overhanging the beautiful Benguet Road, dislodged thousands of tons of earth, rocks and trees which slid down and blocked the narrow gorge through which the Bued River winds its way, thus forming a natural dam. This, for a time, checked the flow of all the water in the river, the dam being about 150 feet high. So completely checked was the flow that the natives living in the villages by the river side, below the dam, were able to catch eels in the bed of the river. Profiting no doubt by previous experience of the results that followed a cessation of the river-flow they lost no time in gathering together their belongings and stock and seeking safety on the higher levels in time to escape the great rush of water (which came as it was bound to do the moment the weight of water became sufficient to wash away the temporary dam) and thus no lives were lost.

So terrific was the force of the water that it carried away at least six miles of the beautiful, celebrated and costly Benguet Road. Some appreciation of the extent of the damage can be gained when it is known that the Treasurer of the Islands was instructed to place immediately at the disposal of the road authorities for repairs to the roads in this district, the sum of Pesos 300,000.

It was anticipated, even by those most anxious that communication should be immediately restored, that at least a month would elapse before even temporary communication could be restored. This view was, happily, unduly pessimistic, and already it has been found possible to pass with ease over this road, so that one may now proceed from Manila to Baguio without serious inconvenience.

The train service from Manila to Baguio is now available and thence travellers may proceed by automobile to Camp 4 and the remainder of the journey to Baguio is effected by automobile. This will be good news to all who are interested in enterprises in this portion of the Archipelago.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Arbitration Preferred.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, September 4.

It is rumoured that a foreign nation has offered to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the Chinese and Macao governments over the question of delimiting the Macao boundaries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is undecided as to the acceptance of the offer, but the Viceroy of Canton has telegraphed to the Ministry opposing the proposal, maintaining that China should have a free hand to act, and that China should maintain a firm attitude in the negotiations with the Portuguese Minister at Peking by way of upholding China's prestige. It is reported that the Portuguese Minister at Peking has intimated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the intention of appointing a high commissioner to come to China to delimit the boundary between China and Macao, and strongly advised the Ministry to direct the Canton Viceroy to have the soldiers stationed in Chin Shan withdrawn and also to restrain the people from any outbreak. The Ministry is alleged to be in favour of the suggestions made by the Portuguese Minister and may appoint H.E. Kuo Ech Hin, former Delimitation Commissioner, to act again in the same capacity.

It is generally hoped that these arrangements will result in an amicable settlement of the question.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE JAPANESE MINISTRY.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

(The "Independent News" Agency.)

Tokyo, Sept. 7.

The following additional appointments in connection with the new Ministry have been announced:—

Mr. K. Komatsu, Vice-Minister of Communications; Mr. R. Furukawa, Vice-Minister of Education; Mr. J. Oka, Vice-Minister of War; Mr. K. Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of Finance.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant-General, Prince of Blood, Kanin, has been appointed Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard division.

At the same time a number of changes among the generals was published.

A RESIGNATION.

Mr. J. Inaba, Minister of Education, has resigned his post as chairman of the House of Commons.

SHORTAGE OF RICE.

A Serious Position.

Hongkong is faced by a somewhat serious situation in regard to the rice supply. The Chinese in Hongkong rely almost entirely upon rice from Siam. The old crop in that country is now practically exhausted and the new crop is not yet quite ripe. As a result less supplies are coming forward and during the last two months the price has advanced from \$6 per picul to \$10.

Unless additional supplies shortly come forward from Siam there is imminent danger that there will be a rice famine in Hongkong. At Canton there is also a shortage, but the Chinese there are able to obtain some supplies from the interior and consequently the position is not so grave as is unfortunately the case in Hongkong.

MODERN SEA TRAVEL.

Public attention has been fixed of late on the air; to the exclusion of the sea. The progress of aviation has been so rapid that we are inclined to omit to recognize the extraordinary progress that is being made towards reducing to a minimum the discomforts of the ocean voyage. It seems only that what are now the slow boats were once the great transatlantic flyers. New York used to turn out in its thousands, as it did recently in the case of the Olympic, to see the St. Paul and the City of Paris come into dock. And it was not so long ago that Mark Twain was eulogising an eight-thousand-ton boat as the last word in ocean travel. The main fear of the novice voyager being the apprehensive anticipation of midnight, perhaps to him the improvements that have been made in the new Cunard liner, *Laconia*, will be more interesting than if they made purely for extra speed. The *Laconia*, we are told, will not roll. Two water tanks, one on each side of the ship, are connected by air trunks and passages, and the rolling of the ship is checked by the water flowing from one side to the other. In the past there have been sufficiency of devices calculated to lessen the motion of the sea upon ships, but up till now nothing so apparently satisfactory as this has been presented to an expectant public. On the other hand, we are not to suppose that the absence of rolling will abolish sea-sickness altogether. For there are sufferers who are ill on the sea in the calmest weather. The *Globe*.

SERIOUS RIOT AT SHEK-LUNG.

People's Protest Against Taxation.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, September 6.

A serious riot in opposition to the tax levied on temple keepers which is to be devoted to the municipal administration, broke out at Shek-lung, city of Tung Koon, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The people went to the Municipal Council building and strongly protested against the Council's decision to levy the tax. A crowd soon collected outside the building and increased in numbers to several hundred men. The mob rushed the building and created a disturbance. Ultimately they demolished the building. The police and the soldiers of the garrison were called out to maintain order, but without effect. The rioters then turned their attention to the houses occupied by the Committee of the Council and to the offices of the Spirit Farm, Butchery Farm, Cow Farm and Fish Farm, all of which were completely demolished. The mob then marched to the police station with the intention of destroying it. However, the police were prepared and opened fire at the tumultuous crowd. A severe encounter ensued with casualties on both sides. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the local garrison, the local gentry and the Self-Government Society continued sending urgent telegrams to Canton requesting the early despatch of reinforcements. The Canton authorities responded to their call promptly, and over two hundred soldiers were despatched to the scene by the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Late in the evening, H.E. the Viceroy deputed the Canton Prefect to Shek-lung by special train of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to maintain order. It was not till the early hours of the morning that tranquillity was restored.

NEARLY A GHOST STORY.

Coffin and Corpse.

For its size Shanghai combines an extraordinary variety of episodes out of the common, the latest addition to the list being almost a ghost story, but not quite, says the "N. C. Daily News" of August 30. The events of the story occurred in the French Concession on Sunday evening and night.

The time of day was half-past seven in the evening. A Chinese policeman was patrolling his beat along the Yangkingpang, when at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the water's edge he noticed a body floating. Descending the steps he found that the body was that of a native woman, apparently drowned. She was clad in the ordinary garments of the lower classes, and in her right hand she grasped a shroud of blue cloth. The constable had the body removed, and, in order to allow of the Chinese holding his customary inquest, it was taken to the local benevolent institute. There was nothing to give a clue to the woman's identity, and in these circumstances the only thing to be done was to leave her in the institute in the hope that relatives would claim her. She was accordingly placed in a coffin to await the events of the morrow. Fortunately the lid was not closed.

The institute was then locked up. Eleven o'clock arrived, and now the Chinese caretaker was alarmed by noises in the mortuary room. Thieves were suspected, and the man went to see what they were doing. He no sooner entered than he fled, horror-stricken, for here was the supposed corpse up and moving about. He summoned the police, and, gaining courage through numbers, they made an investigation. The caretaker's vision had not played him false, for the corpse was still as lively as ever, and when interrogated could answer. The only thing to do was to take "it" to the police station, and here the mystery was explained. The woman's story was that, in the afternoon she had left her home in the Chinese City, and walking through the Concession arrived at the Yangkingpang. Here she was seized with a fit, fell into the water, and until awakening in her gruesome surroundings, remembered nothing more. She has now been sent to a refuge in the City.

THE "TEA PARTIES."

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, September 4.

It is reported that the authorities here had, before the meeting in connection with the formation of a society for the protection of railways was held in Hoikong on Sunday last, despatched some officials thither to watch the movement of the oppositionists to the nationalization of railways, and to find out who the ringleaders were, with the idea that they might be punished at a deterrent to the people who might follow their example.

CHINESE AS A MODEL LANGUAGE.

That the English language grows daily more like Chinese, and that the nearer we get to it the better will our speech be, are assertions made by Dr. Edward Sapir, of the Canadian Geological Survey, in a lecture at the University of Pennsylvania, printed in "The Popular Science Monthly" (New York, July). Instead of being a primitive form of language, as used to be thought, Chinese, Dr. Sapir tells us, is really the last word in a series of linguistic changes, ending in the total loss of inflection or of any way of distinguishing one part of speech from another, except by its position in the sentence. English is progressing rapidly toward this goal. We read:

"The simplest grammatical process is the juxtaposing of words in a definite order, a method made use of to perhaps the greatest extent by Chinese, to a very large extent also by English; the possibilities of the process from the point of view of grammatical effectiveness may be illustrated by comparing such an English sentence as 'The man killed the bear' with 'The bear killed the man,' the actual words and forms being identical in the two sentences, yet definite relations being clearly expressed in both. . . . [This type of language] is characterized by the use of words which allow of no grammatical modification whatever, in other words the so-called isolating type. In a language of this type all relational concepts are expressed by means of the one simple device of juxtaposing words in a definite order, the words themselves remaining unchanged units that, according to their position in the sentence, receive various relational values. The classical example of such a language is Chinese."

"It was quite customary formerly to look upon the three main types of morphology as steps in a process of historical development, the isolating type representing the most primitive form of speech at which it was possible to arrive, the agglutinative coming next in order as a type evolved from the isolating, and the inflective as the latest and so-called highest type of all. Further study, however, has shown that there is little to support this theory of evolution of types. The Chinese language, for instance, so far from being typical of a primitive stage, as used to be asserted, has been quite conclusively proven by internal and comparative evidence to be the resultant of a long process of simplification from an agglutinative type of language. English itself, in its historical affiliations an inflective language, has ceased to be a clear example of the inflective type and may perhaps be said to be an isolating language in the making. Nor should we be too hasty in attaching values to the various types and, as is too often done even to-day, look with contempt on the isolating, condescendingly tolerate the agglutinative, and vaunt the superiority of the inflective type. A well-developed agglutinative language may display a more logical system than the typically inflective language. And as for myself, I should not find it ridiculous or even paradoxical if one asserted that the most perfect linguistic form, at least from the point of view of logic, had been attained by Chinese, for here we have a language that, with the simplest possible means at its disposal, can express the most technical or philosophical ideas with absolute lack of ambiguity and with admirable conciseness and directness."

AN INTERESTING LEGEND.

Job and the Silk Worm.

According to the Bokharoits silk is a legacy left us by the biblical Job. Among the other tribulations with which this "Patient smiling at grief" was afflicted was a plague of worms, which according to the legend, devoured his living body day and night. Yet he ceased not from praising the Almighty day and night. The story continues:—

"God commanded Gabriel to obtain water, and where the archangel smote the earth with his wings, there opened a living fountain. By command of God the prophet threw himself into the spring, and in that moment was made whole. The worms fell from him, the sores were healed, his flesh became smooth and sound, and his person was as perfect as it was on the day he was born, like the person of an angel."

"The fountain remained 'and was called 'The Sea of Life,' and all believers who bathe in it become perfect in body and soul. The worms which were in the body of Job swam out of the water, crept up into a mulberry-tree, and began to eat of its leaves. To conceal themselves from Job they knitted coverings and slant themselves up in them and went to sleep until their sins should be forgotten, and the coverings which they knitted for themselves are called cocoons."

THE BOOKMAKER.

The "Penang Gazette" understands that there has been a good deal of discussion of late with regard to the position of bookmaker in the Straits. The general opinion, says the Penang paper, that existing unsatisfactory conditions cannot be allowed to continue. Bad as they are now, they will become worse if strong measures of control are not instituted without delay. A good many hold that abolition is the only cure for rampant evils, but others contend that a less drastic course would serve to clear out the undesirable who have brought the profession of bookmaking into disrepute and introduced evils that strike at the root of horse-racing as a sport. For many reasons it would be preferable that the associated Clubs should deal promptly and effectively with the question, but it is quite on the cards that if this is not done the Government itself will step in with legislation that may have far-reaching consequences, not only to bookmakers and betting men, but to the general public interested less in the money-making, or losing, side of horse-racing and more in the love of clean pure sport for its own sake.

Garrison Orders.

Captain P. D. Johnston, 8th Rajputs, will officiate as Double Company Commander, in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, with effect from the forenoon of 1st September, 1911, vice Captain T. A. Davis, relieved. Comrades' Graves' Fund.—A Committee meeting will be held at the Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point, at 12 noon on Saturday, 9th instant. President—Captain D. Clapham, R. G. A. Representatives of Units are requested to attend. Business:—"Stanley Cemetery, etc."

In view of the arrival of the relief for various Corps in the Command, Commanding Officers will indent upon the Officer-in-Charge for a sufficiency of mosquito nets so that both the details who are being relieved as well as the new reliefs may be supplied with these articles. Commanding Officers will be responsible that every soldier is supplied with a net. Station leave has been granted to Lieut. N. J. Williams, A.S.O., from 7th to 11th September, 1911, inclusive.

"I go back to South Africa with increased optimism as to the future of the British Empire. Notwithstanding what has been said in some quarters, I believe that the Dominions and the Mother Country have, as a result of the Imperial Conference, entered upon a new era of the closest possible relationship."

General Buller.

RISING IN KANSU.

Mohammedan Revolt.

An official telegram has been received in Peking from the Viceroy of Shensi (Shensi and Kansu), reporting that over 20,000 Mohammedans have risen in revolt in the southern part of Kansu province, and have captured Siningfu. Fighting was in progress between the rebels and the Government troops.

In relation to this rising the "N. C. Daily News" of Sept. 2 says:—

No further official news has come to hand, but we are able to quote a letter just received from the Chinese Inland Mission at Siningfu which throws some light upon what appears to be—or to have been—a very serious situation.

The letter was written by Mr. Arthur Moore, resident at the station with his wife and child, and in the course of it he says: "The rebellion, of which you have no doubt heard, aimed at killing us and everybody who had to do with us, or anything foreign. It frightened the people away from us. It has been a dreadful affair, but the officials—especially the Tang-kang—have shown no little wisdom in dealing with the affair and putting a stop to what would have been a dreadful slaughter. It is not over yet, but the officials are dealing with matter in a capable manner, and though it may take some weeks, and may be months, yet we feel sure that they will bring the business to an end satisfactorily. Mr. Fah-shang has been sent to investigate the matter and behold the rebels. No leniency is to be shown, so we will probably have some wholesale executions ere long. We are prisoners, and only go out under escort."

Our premises are watched day and night by police. The latest message received by the Inland Mission at Shanghai from the north-west was a business telegram from the Superintendent at Lanchow. The telegram was despatched on Monday, and as no mention is made of the situation at Siningfu, it may perhaps be taken as an indication that the rebellion has been put down.

Racial Hatred. It would seem that the present revolt is another of those sporadic outbreaks of race-hatred between the Mohammedans and Chinese which have frequently resulted in dreadful slaughter. The unrest in this province is notorious in recent Chinese history. Within the past year an outbreak occurred which resulted in the deaths of many thousands of people. Siningfu is the border town on the great road to Tibet, and many Moslem monasteries are scattered about the country side. It has been estimated that there are about ten millions of Mohammedans in China, their largest colonies being in the provinces of Shensi, Yunnan, and Kansu, where their presence has been a constant source of trouble to the Chinese authorities. The Mohammedans in the province of Kansu are said to number about one million and a half. Religious differences, trivial in themselves, have been the cause of fierce conflicts, which have only been quelled by the most stern measures of reprisal. On one occasion the authorities ordered the extermination of a whole sect.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Leased Territory.

A Peking telegram to the "China Press," dated August 31, states that reports in Peking, from apparently reliable native sources, indicate that important developments are near in the relations between China and Japan. One of these reports which is attracting some attention is to the effect that the Viceroy of Manchuria has reported to the cabinet that Japan has decided to place more troops in Korea "for the purpose of maintaining strict surveillance over Chinese visiting that dependency" and that he is informed that Japan is planning to bring renewed pressure to bear on China to force an extension of the lease of Dalny and Tientsin. Another report declares that the Wai-wu-pu has received a request from Japan that the Chinese police in Antung and Mukden be withdrawn and the cavalry in Manchuria be restricted.

DON'T FORGET.

Monday, September 11. Mothers' Union meeting, St. Paul's College. Wednesday, September 13. Union Church Seasholders' meeting. Saturday, September 16. Entertainment, Mount Austin. Sunday, September 17. Harvest Thanksgiving Service, St. John's Cathedral. Thursday, September 21. V. R. C. Sports. Friday, September 22. V. R. C. Sports. Saturday, September 23. Douglas Steamship Co. meeting, noon. V. R. C. Sports.

WEIRD BUSINESS METHODS.

Shanghai Co.'s Troubles.

The long-drawn liquidation proceedings connected with the winding up of the Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd., again came into prominence yesterday, says the "China Press" of Sept. 2, when the liquidator, Mr. Norman Thompson, chartered accountant, drew about him a small gathering of the shareholders and creditors in general meeting to explain to them where they were at and also to arrange his remuneration as liquidator.

It was a dismal gathering and also a dismal rendering of accounts. In fact the total gathering amounted to two shareholders, Captain Manning and Mr. J. W. E. Kooppe, and three Chinese creditors. The report was long, and was read, in the absence of Mr. Norman Thompson, by his brother Mr. G. H. Thompson. It spared no one ever connected with the management of the company, either the directors, its manager, Mr. Dallas, or any of the numerous secretaries that it has had from time to time.

Shareholders Get Nothing. Then it wound up by gently informing the shareholders that they would never get a cent out of their investment and that the creditors would be lucky if they got ten cents on the dollar. As to his remuneration he stated he desired \$2,403.32, the bulk of which he had expended in court proceedings at various times. To this request no one in the slim audience raised either a voice of assent or dissent.

The report contained many bitter denunciations. In the beginning it stated that shortly after the company was organized the directors declared a dividend of 8 per cent., amounting to Tls. 20,000. In order to pay this dividend Tls. 11,000 was borrowed from the Russo-Chinese Bank and Tls. 5,000 from one of the directors.

The next year another dividend of 8 per cent. was paid, and this necessitated the borrowing of Tls. 50,000 at 8 per cent. interest from the French fathers. This advance allowed the company to pay off the previous loan, though no attempt was made to pay off outstanding debts amounting to Tls. 22,432.56.

The report then went on to state that no detailed records of stocks purchased or sold were kept. It complained of entire lack of system. It stated that Mr. Dallas placed his own valuation on the stock quite irrespective of its original cost. Also that the debtors' ledgers, kept by the last secretary, were in a disgraceful condition, and that the company had employed no less than seven different secretaries and four compradores.

Directors' Liabilities. As to the liability of the directors he stated that he had gone carefully into the question but that he had no grounds for taking legal proceedings against them, although they have certainly neglected their duties and exercised little control over the management.

The balance on hand at the present time amounts to \$872.98, and it is estimated to receive about \$1,000 more out of the book debts. There are 18 now of land to be sold, and negotiations are under way for this. There is also \$2,000 in what are termed bargain money receipts, and some of this may be collected. The creditors claim approximately Tael 20,000.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAINT PATRICK."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo to be loaded are informed that the "SAINT PATRICK" is being landed at their wharves into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1864]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE, "FLOWER STREET."

Cinematograph Vaudeville.

9.15 P.M. { EVERY EVENING } 9.15 P.M.

Miss Vera Ferrace.

MISS VERA FERRACE

our popular Artist

and

The Latest Brilliant Moving Pictures.

7.15 P.M. { PICTURES ONLY } 7.15 P.M.

ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager:

R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1404]

OTE LOUVENCOURT EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [74]

E. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1864]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE, "FLOWER STREET."

Cinematograph Vaudeville.

9.15 P.M. { EVERY EVENING } 9.15 P.M.

Miss Vera Ferrace.

MISS VERA FERRACE

our popular Artist

and

The Latest Brilliant Moving Pictures.

7.15 P.M. { PICTURES ONLY } 7.15 P.M.

ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager:

R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1404]

OTE LOUVENCOURT EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [74]

E. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

Directors' Liabilities.

As to the liability of the directors he stated that he had gone carefully into the question but that he had no grounds for taking legal proceedings against them, although they have certainly neglected their duties and exercised little control over the management.

The balance on hand at the present time amounts to \$872.98, and it is estimated to receive about \$1,000 more out of the book debts. There are 18 now of land to be sold, and negotiations are under way for this. There is also \$2,000 in what are termed bargain money receipts, and some of this may be collected. The creditors claim approximately Tael 20,000.

DON'T FORGET.

Monday, September 11.

Mothers' Union meeting, St. Paul's College.

Wednesday, September 13.

Union Church Seasholders' meeting.

Saturday, September 16.

Entertainment, Mount Austin.

Sunday, September 17.

Harvest Thanksgiving Service, St. John's Cathedral.

Thursday, September 21.

V. R. C. Sports.

Friday, September 22.

V. R. C. Sports.

Saturday, September 23.

Douglas Steamship Co. meeting, noon.

V. R. C. Sports.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAINT PATRICK."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo to be loaded are informed that the "SAINT PATRICK" is being landed at their wharves into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

LOG BOOK.

New Cunarders.

The new Cunard Aquitania for the laying down of which active preparations are now being made in the yards at Clydebank is to be 910 ft. in length, the breadth 97 ft. and tonnage 43,000. The speed is to be twenty-three knots. Intermediate turbines are to utilise the steam from the high-pressure turbines. This is, of course, only a variation of the system used in the big White Star boats where contra turbines utilise the steam from the reciprocating engines driving the wing shafts.

It is quite evident that the Aquitania is to mark no revolutionary stage in the design and equipment of ships, and that she will figure far less in the annals of shipbuilding than the Lusitania and Mauretania. She will be a development on safe lines of principles already proved practicable. She will carry about the same number of passengers as the big German boat Imperator, which is building at Hamburg—probably 4,000—and a crew of 1,000, and as she is to be a knot faster she will be finer in form and lower in tonnage, and so, therefore, although rather longer, she will not be quite so "large." Her low-pressure turbines will be the largest ever made. Each will be 18 ft. in diameter, and will weigh 470 tons.

The Laconia, which was launched on July 27 from the yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, is the third Cunard steamer put into the water from the Wallsend yard in the short space of just over twelve months. The Franconia was launched in July of last year, and made her first voyage in February. The Ascania was completed and entered the company's Canadian service in May last. The Laconia, which was built on the berth vacated by the Franconia, will be completed at the end of the year. The Cunard Company, within the course of less than thirteen months, has thus added no less than 32,350 tons to its fleet. The new vessel will be attached to the Liverpool-Boston service, except for the winter season, when she will join the Cunard fleet cruising between New York and Mediterranean, Egyptian, and Adriatic ports.

An interesting feature is embodied in the fitting in the Laconia of Herr Frahm's anti-rolling tanks. The invention consists of two water tanks divided into compartments placed amidships on each side of the ship, connected across the vessel at the top by air trunks, and at the bottom by specially constructed water passages. The tanks are partially filled with water, and the movement of the ship is checked by the water flowing from one side to the other through the passages. To provide for changes in the movement of the vessel, the water—always under absolute control—can be regulated to suit circumstances.

One of two compartments can be utilised as required by opening or closing valves fixed in the air trunks. By completely closing the valves, the passage of air from one side of the ship to the other is prevented, and the water in the tanks is thus maintained practically motionless. The Laconia will be the first British vessel and the first North Atlantic liner to be fitted with Frahm's system.

"SEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE" FROM MIDDLESBRO' LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer, must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1911. [145]

Intimate for

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1253]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

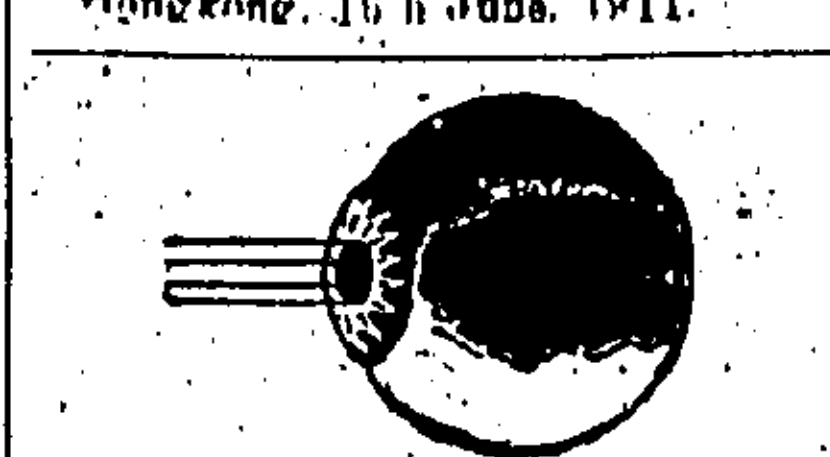
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HIMPHERYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 1A, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [329]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakers and Executors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [14]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking up vessels up to 3,000 tons in weight, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient result.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

GRAVING DOCK 78 ft. by 88 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-4 hours.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, VIA	DELTA	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.	16th Sept.	Advertisement
CALL			
LONDON & ANT-	SOCOTRA	5 p.m.	Freight only.
WERP & SPOR-	G. J. Caldwell	7th Sept.	
PERANG, C'CHO-	SANDINA	Abt	Freight and
PORT SAID AND	Capt. C. O. Talbot, R.N.	20th Sept.	Passage.
MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI	PALMA	D'light	Freight only.
MOJI, KOBE	Capt. B. A. W. Clark, R.N.	10th Sept.	
& YOKOHAMA			
	ABRATA	About	Freight and
	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.	14th Sept.	Passage.
	DELU	About	Freight and
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.	28th Sept.	Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 6th September, 1911. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

To Sail

For STEAMERS. To sail on

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 18,300 (FRIDAY, 8th September, at 10 a.m.)

Capt. F. v. Binzer

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"GAKUSAN" 16,000 (About THURSDAY, 7th Sept.)

Capt. Th. Stollberg

MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

"CONVIZ" (SATURDAY, 9th Sept., Daylight)

Capt. L. Klingel, 6,750

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"PRINZ SEISMUND" 6,000 (About TUESDAY, 19th Sept.)

Capt. F. Duesing

KUDAT & SANDAKAN

"BOHNE" 5,050 (Middle of September)

Capt. F. Sembill

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletype.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1911. [7]

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing

In the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ON

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

The Law is clearly stated.

The Faults of the Hongkong system criticised.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series.

Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 47, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1911. [1904]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers and Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery

PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central.

Managing Proprietor: C. LAURITSEN.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAITIAN, Capt. J. S. Roach ... MONDAY, 11th Sept., at 1 p.m.

HAITIAN, Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN (Occupying 3 Days).

HAITIAN, Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

957]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tijpanas ... JAVA ... 1st half Sept. SHANGHAI ... 1st half Sept.

Tijlarem ... JAVA ... 1st half Sept. JAPAN ... 1st half Sept.

Tijlari ... JAPAN ... 1st half Sept. JAPAN ... 2nd half Sept.

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SHARE REPORT

	"	"	"	KHUB —	Hongkong and neighbourhood.
	"	"	"	"	N.E. and E winds; moderate; showery.
S.T.J.	8	a	20.9579	sw 1 c	2—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
Gila,	10	p	20.9286	WV 1 c	3—South coast of Okina between
Gila,	9	a	20.9181	SW 1 o	Hopkirk and Lamook, same as N ^o . 1.
Bu			20.9184	c 1 o	4—South coast of Okina between H ^o .